

Holderness Rural District Council

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer Of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

For The Year 1972





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## HOLDERNESS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor S. Robinson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor M.W. Clark

Councillors:-

F.J. Addison  
R.B. Beadle  
R.F. Bilton, T.D., J.P., D.L.  
G.C. Brocklebank  
G.E. Caley  
H.H. Clappison  
L. Clappison  
J. Clark  
H. Colley  
G. Crawforth  
B.R. Croft  
F. Dalton  
W.C. Drewery

T.W. Graham  
Mrs. M.S. Hibbert  
W. Hodgson  
R.L. Holtby  
C. Jordan  
C.E. Mann  
B. Nordon  
Mrs. B. Richardson  
R. Richardson  
K. Rimmer, J.P.,  
F. Robinson, O.B.E., J.P.  
A. Smith (Rev.)  
R. Stephenson

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: J.H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. DYSON, Cert. R.S.H., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J.R. DIBNAH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
W.H. SALMON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1972

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE,  
MANOR ROAD,  
BEVERLEY.

NOVEMBER, 1973

*To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Holderness*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for 1972.

The Registrar General's figures for the year 1972 indicate a mid-year population of 25,340 an increase of 520 compared with last year.

During the year there were 420 live births and 236 deaths compared with 435 live births and 248 deaths last year. The adjusted birth rate for the district of 15.6 compares with a national birth rate of 14.8 per 1,000 population and an adjusted death rate of 10.0 compares with a national death rate of 12.1 per 1,000 population.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system and malignant neoplasms continued to be the major causes of death with ischaemic heart disease being the greatest single cause.

There was one death of an infant under one year of age.

Thirty-eight cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year which included 30 cases of measles.

Details of sanitary circumstances are set out in the Chief Public Health Inspectors section of this report.

In presenting this report, may I express thanks to the staff of the department for their work and help during the year, and also to members of the Health Committee for their constant interest and support.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J.H. MAUGHAN

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS

## GENERAL

Area in acres .....	129,035
Population: 1972 Registrar General .....	25,340
Rateable value at 31st March, 1972 .....	£904,701
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£8,960

## VITAL

## Live Births:

Total live births .....	420
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population .....	16.6
Comparability factor .....	0.94
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population .....	15.6
Illegitimate live births included in above total .....	11

## Still Births:

Total still births .....	2
Illegitimate still births included in above total .....	1

## Deaths:

Total deaths .....	236
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .....	9.3
Comparability factor .....	1.08
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population .....	10.0
Infant deaths (under 1 year of age) .....	1
Infant mortality rate, i.e. infant deaths per 1,000 live births ...	2



BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION  
including service personnel living in the district

Year	England and Wales	Holderness R.D.C.
LIVE BIRTHS		
1972	14.8*	15.6
1971	16.0	17.3
1970	16.0	16.0
1969	16.3	16.9
1968	16.9	16.1
DEATHS		
1972	12.1*	10.0
1971	10.6	10.7
1970	11.7	8.8
1969	11.9	11.7
1968	11.9	11.6

\* Provisional rate supplied by the Registrar General.

# PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms	6	5	11
Diabetes Mellitus	1	3	4
Anaemias	2	-	2
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	-	1
Meningitis	-	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	41	30	71
Other forms of heart disease	4	7	11
Cerebrovascular disease	19	27	46
Other diseases of the circulatory system	4	2	6
Influenza	3	-	3
Pneumonia	9	6	15
Bronchitis and emphysema	5	1	6
Asthma	1	-	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1
Other diseases of the digestive system	1	3	4
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	-	1
Congenital anomalies	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
All other external causes	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>236</b>

INFANT MORTALITY RATEDeaths under One year of Age Rates per 1,000 Births

Year	England and Wales	Holderness R.D.C.
1972	17.0	2.0
1971	18.0	14.0
1970	18.0	10.0
1969	18.0	10.0
1968	18.0	10.4

STILL BIRTH RATERates per 1,000 Total Births

Year	England and Wales	Holderness R.D.C.
1972	12.0*	5.0
1971	12.0	14.0
1970	13.0	8.0
1969	13.0	17.0
1968	14.0	12.9

\* Provisional figure supplied by the Registrar General.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	9	5	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	30
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	1	10	7	14	1	1	2	1	1	-	38

## The Incidence of Infectious Diseases during the Past Five Years

Disease	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	1	7	4	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	-	3	1	-
Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	57	3	182	38	30
Acute Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	9	-	3	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	1	2	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-
Meningitis	-	3	1	2	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	9	-	-	2
TOTALS	80	26	194	49	38

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the year 1972

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
SKIRLAUGH,  
Nr. HULL.

NOVEMBER, 1973

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration and information my report of the environmental health work undertaken in the rural district of Holderness during the year 1972, together with relevant details of the matters related to the application of environmental health control within your area.

### WATER SUPPLY

A public supply of water is provided to almost the whole of the households within the Council's district, and a mains supply is available in all parishes, although recently some restriction in supply has occurred in some areas at certain times of the day. The statutory undertaker, Hull Corporation, is however, well aware of the situation and replacement of mains is being undertaken on a planned basis subject to economic factors.

Sampling for bacteriological analysis was regularly undertaken, and the following tables indicate details of the average results obtained.

No. of samples taken during the year	77
Average Agar plate count per 1 ml., 24 hours at 37°C	2.6
Coliform Count - % samples negative in 100 ml.	99
E.Coli count - % samples negative in 100 ml.	99

Water mains were replaced or extended in the Council's area during 1972 as shown below:-

10" diameter	1360 yards
9" diameter	2248 yards
6" diameter	4005 yards
4" diameter	1193 yards
3" diameter	198 yards

The total of 9004 yards represents an increase of 57% over the figure of new mains laid in 1971.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### DRY REFUSE COLLECTION

Routine collection of refuse was maintained during the year with a fleet of five vehicles, comprised of 4 Shelvoke and Drewry '50' Pakamatics and 1 Shelvoke and Drewry '35' Pakamatic. An Eagle Crushload (1964) was retained for relief duties and to permit a routine maintenance programme for all vehicles.



Whilst generally a weekly collection service was achieved in most parts of the district, some delays did occur on occasions because of labour shortages, due to some extent to apparently increasing workmen absent on account of sickness, but chiefly because of the lack of workmen willing to engage in refuse collection.

This shortage of labour shows every indication of increasing, and the official organisations appointed to recommend and negotiate pay rates and conditions appropriate to this industry, must soon of necessity, find themselves having to claim a bigger share of national funds in order to attract and retain viable work forces in this branch of environmental services. At the moment incentive bonus schemes are still being urged as providing the solution to the problem, but one feels that the system offers only a palliative as the long term needs demand continuity of labour supply, which, experience shows, will only be guaranteed by long term safeguards of security, acknowledging and accepting the restricting influence of increasing age on the physical output of workmen engaged in this service.

During the year on average 22 workmen were engaged in this service, with relief for sickness and holiday absences being provided from the general maintenance works force. Increasing holiday entitlements and sickness absences, demand the maintenance of strong supplementary forces to provide the reserve pool of labour necessary to maintain manning of the essential services.

Over the last decade much experimentation has taken place as to the ideal form of refuse storage and collection, and my considered opinion is that bin liners, probably preferably of plastic manufacture if recent advances finally achieve a material quickly destructible by natural decomposition when and if buried, or otherwise easily destructible, offer the best solution to the hygienic improvements necessary in the method of refuse storage and the alleviation of the labour problem.

An expanding service for the special collection of excess refuse was provided to all parts of the area, as far as reasonably possible at no charge to householders, but whether by charge or not, every effort was made to remove household refuse on request. The Council's refuse tip was kept open during the daylight hours, weekdays and weekends for the delivery of refuse by householders by their own means of transport. Village litter baskets were emptied regularly, and dumped refuse removed as quickly as possible when detected, workmen being expected to remove or report on litter so deposited.

Daily collections from B.P. Chemicals, Saltend, and extra collections from Brandesburton Hospital were undertaken on terms agreed with the managements concerned.

#### NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION

Two vehicles were used on this service, collecting also refuse from outlying areas thereby relieving the main service from unnecessarily unproductive runs by larger vehicles with larger crews. The completion of the sewerage works currently under construction in the northern part of the district, will shortly facilitate some reallocation of resources presently engaged on this service.

#### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Three vehicles, Bedford/Yorkshire 1200 gallons emptiers, were engaged on this service on daily routine, with a similar vehicle retained in reserve for maintenance coverage, hire engagements and service to other local authorities.

As always, disposal problems added considerably to the costs of this service, and, with the advent of all embracing water authorities close upon us, emphasis must be made on the urgent need for more, suitably conveniently situated, adequately sized reception and disposal points to be provided for the discharge of contents from cesspools and septic tanks.

The contribution of this service to the efficient discharge of environmental control services generally, cannot be over emphasized, and much of the public confidence in the environmental services which the Council enjoys, springs from the comprehensive cleansing service of which this branch plays a prominent part.

The table following shows the sites of origin of loads collected, which in total amounted to 5093. The total figure showed a slight decrease compared to the figure for 1971, due to the work being undertaken at the Saltend Industrial site being completed.

Sites of origin	Loads
Sewage Works	222
Hire operations	546
Cesspools at private premises	2329
Septic tanks	252
Cesspools at Council Houses	1709
Operations in areas of neighbouring authorities	35

As in previous years, charges for service were levied at the rate of £1.50 per household septic tank if not exceeding 1 load, or alternatively on an hourly basis of £2.10p within the Council's district or £2.40p for premises in neighbouring areas. In accordance with the Council's undertaking, cesspools in the rural district were emptied free of charge.

#### DIKE CLEANSING, SEWER AND OTHER MAINTENANCE WORKS

The routine cleansing of dykes was maintained by the use of the Atlas excavator, which continued to give good service. This machine offers a wide ranging versatility and provides a further important means of coping with the multifarious drainage problems with which the environmental services are asked to cope from time to time.

From bi-monthly reports, Council is well aware of the breadth of service available in its provision of a cleansing service for obstructed household drains and private sewers, but it must be stressed again that this service is now virtually the only reliable means available to the authority's householders to secure quick and efficient cleansing of drainage obstructions. private contractors are generally unable or unwilling to undertake this work, and in the transition of responsibilities and practices from old to new authorities it is sincerely hoped that such arrangements as this Council has seen fit to provide, will be equally and willingly supplied by its successor authority. Indeed experience has proved that such a service is vital to the maintenance of nuisance free conditions, thereby protecting the environment from conditions likely to lead to danger to health.

This unit provides the basis of relief labour for the maintenance of routine cleansing services, and, as the size of other units increases consistent with the growth in the Council's area, so this unit will need to grow to cover increased holiday entitlements and sickness absences. The maintenance of a full quota of workmen in this section, is essential to back up the operations of the daily routine engaged units.

As available, this unit carried out several schemes of direct labour works, and thereby resolved several problems which have been matters of nuisance and complaint for some long time.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse from the Council's area was disposed of at Kelsey Hill, Burstwick, where also was discharged the refuse from the Borough of Hedon and the Urban District of Withernsea. Considerable quantities of trade refuse, industrial waste, builders spoil and excavated material were received from areas outside the Council's district. In all during 1972 refuse to a total of 13969 loads was received at the tip, an income of £17670.38 accruing to the Council from the tipping charges levied.

Maintenance of the tip was undertaken with a Track Marshall Bulldozer and a Track Marshall Drott Bucket/Shovel. Extra labour was only occasionally required for the in-loading of loads.

#### SALVAGE

Sales of salvage in 1972 amounted to a value of £125.22p.



## VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

The engagement of a qualified maintenance engineer facilitated the establishment of a completely comprehensive repair and maintenance programme, resulting in the carrying out in the Council's workshop of all repair and maintenance work, including the extensive works necessary to bring all the Council's vehicles up to Plating and Testing Regulations.

Submission of the Council's vehicles for test was commenced during the year, and in all cases test certificates were granted. All other vehicles have since been subjected to the test and received certificates without rejection.

The demands of the Plating and Testing Regulations and the dearth of apprentices being attracted for training, has resulted in a grave shortage of accomplished motor engineers. It is hoped that local authority industrial councils will appreciate seriously the competition with private enterprise in which local authorities find themselves, and mould their recommendations accordingly to redress the adverse bargaining position in which authorities are at this time placed.

At the moment, thanks to a well financed renewals fund and an efficiently organised maintenance and repairs system, the Council's vehicles are in sound condition, satisfying the requirements of the relevant operating regulations, and with slight exception are of recent or reasonably recent construction.

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

The Council can feel satisfied at the standards of cleanliness prevailing in its district. Verminous premises in the true sense of the expression, are for practical purposes unknown in the area, and it is pleasing to report that 1972 produced no evidence to refute the validity of this claim.

Services available for dealing with such circumstances, were as usual only required for the treatment of minor insect pests in a few isolated cases.

## RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Rodent control and treatment continued at a high level of success, and the Council's operator enjoyed a large measure of confidence in his expertise and the efficiency in which his work was undertaken from the general public and the agricultural industry in particular.

Regular routine surveys were maintained during the year, and 3022 premises were inspected in the course of this work. Treatment was successfully concluded at 599 premises, chiefly for the elimination of rats.

Fresh bait with a Warfarin base, mixed to the department's formula, ensured successful treatments of rat infestations without any serious difficulties. The treatment of mice, however, continued to give problems, and a variety of treatment methods were necessary. In fact the use of the old fashioned method of trapping, proved in some cases the most expedient and successful treatment method of all. In any event it must be stressed that the use of high quality ingredients in the bait mixture is essential to ensure the palatability of the bait and thereby the feeding on it by rodents. The use of coarse materials will almost invariably ensure indifferent results.

The contract service attracted more clients, and the service now operates at 55 premises on a contract basis. This method of organisation, particularly for agricultural premises, offers the ideal arrangement for the control of rodents. It is hoped early extension of the resources available will result in an even more widespread contract service covering the Council's and adjoining areas.



## INSPECTIONS

## GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	5
Factories and Workshops	94
Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act	113
Drainage and Sewerage	280
Earth Closet Conversions	73
Licensed Houses	26
Nuisances	280
Council's Camp, Aldbrough	141
Rodent Control	3070
Clean Air Act	50
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Hairdressing Premises	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences	13
Public Cleansing	201

## HOUSING

Public Health Acts, 1936-61	361
Housing Acts, 1957-69	181
Improvement Grants/Building Inspections	611

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES ETC.

Enquiries	112
Disinfections	-

## FOOD PREMISES - RETAIL SALE OR PREPARATION

Dairies	5
Fried Fish Shops	23
Grocers - Food Hygiene Regulations etc.	189
Butchers & Food Preparation Premises	65
Restaurants and Canteens	28
Slaughterhouses	14
Meat and Other Food Inspections	1198

Other Miscellaneous Visits	21
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TOTAL	<u>7161</u>
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## NOTICES

## Notices served:-

Informal Notices	9
Statutory Notices	16

## Notices complied with or work in hand:-

Informal Notices	2
Statutory Notices	16

## Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1972:-

Informal Notices	7
Statutory Notices	Nil

### FRIED FISH SHOPS

Number of premises	9
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	23

### FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Total number of factories and workplaces		103	
Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	61	Nil	Nil
Workplaces	33	Nil	Nil

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the end of the year there were 113 premises registered pursuant to this Act, a total of 400 persons being employed in these premises during the year

### HOUSING

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:-

(A)(1) Total including number given separately under (2)

(a) By Holderness R.D.C.	9
(b) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(c) By other bodies or persons	268

(2) With state assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(a) By Holderness R.D.C.	9
(b) By other bodies or persons	Nil

(B) Inspections of Dwelling houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of Public Health Acts, 1936 and/or Housing Acts 1936-57	576
(b) Number of inspections made	1153
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	37

(C) Remedy of defects, during the year without service of formal Notices:-

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Council or its officers	33
--	----

## (D) Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

## (1) Proceedings under Sections 9 - 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Holderness R.D.C. in default of owners	Nil

## (2) Proceedings under Section 16 - 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders or closing orders were made	13
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	9
(c) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices under Section 16 were made	16
(d) Houses made fit after approval of scheme of works	3

## (E) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.	Nil

## (F) Proceedings under Public Health Act:-

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	Nil
--	-----

Applications for Council Houses totalled 477 at 31st December, 1972 representing a decrease of 124 over the previous year's figure. Shown in the table below are figures indicating the various types of application, the figure in (5) showing existing Council tenants wishing to change to a house in another part of the Council's area.

(1) Applications from people living as lodgers in the Council's district	46
(2) Applications from people living as tenants in the Council's district	216
(3) Applications from people living as lodgers outside the Council's district	10
(4) Applications from people living as tenants outside the Council's district	99
(5) Applications from Council house tenants for exchange of house	106

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year under review, 86 discretionary grants to a total value of £84902 were made towards the improvement of 91 houses.

An amount of £21154 was granted for the provision of standard amenities for 56 houses in respect of 55 standard grant applications.

The increase in the grant contribution towards works of improvement to 75% of the reasonable estimated cost led to a much increased flow of applications. Unfortunately it is to be anticipated that, even with the extension of the completion date for 75% grants to June, 1974, many applicants will find great difficulty in ensuring their works are completed in the present state of shortages of both manpower and materials. Indeed these two factors are obviously influencing greatly the inflationary figures, which one finds submitted in estimates tendered in improvement grant applications.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At 31st December, 1972, 13 sites were licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

## ALDBROUGH CAMP

During the course of the year 3 sites became vacant, but all plots were re-let immediately from the waiting list.

The Camp Committee of tenants again organised a full social programme, which contributed greatly to the happy atmosphere which generally prevailed at the camp, apart from an isolated case or two of misbehaviour on the part of a few of the younger children, whose activities interfered with the comfort of older people wanting to use the television room.

As a result of enquiry into the use of this room, and after consultation with the Camp Committee, it was decided to close the room, and arrangements have been made to use it for storage and office purposes.

The amended scale and method of charging were fully implemented in 1972, and this resulted in a marked growth in income.

Your member, Councillor K. Rimmer, appointed for liaison duties, attended several social functions and maintained a very live link between Council Administration and Campers, thus adding further to the satisfactory atmosphere prevailing.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1972.	26
Number of new licences issued during the year	-
Number of licences cancelled during the year	5
Number of licensed slaughtermen at 31st December, 1972	21

## MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS

In 1972, 1198 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the inspection of meat. Carcases to a total of 7480, together with their associated offal, were examined.

There were 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the rural district and the carcases examined in these slaughterhouses were made up as shown below:-

Bullocks	954
Pigs	4764
Sheep	1759
Calves	3



## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected	954	Nil	3	1759	4764	Nil
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	1	19	152	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98	-	1	16	548	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	10.4%	Nil	66.6%	2.0%	14.7%	Nil
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

At the conclusion of this report, I wish to express my appreciation to members of the Council and of the Health Committee in particular, for the support given in 1972 to the work of the Health Department whose staff and manual workers endeavoured to meet the environmental needs and demands of an ever growing community as satisfactorily as possible. Grateful thanks are also expressed for the assistance and co-operation given by officers and staff of other departments in support of the environmental health service.

H. DYSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENT

TREATMENT	TREATMENT GROUP		CONTROL GROUP		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	NO. OF SUBJECTS	NO. OF SUBJECTS	NO. OF SUBJECTS	NO. OF SUBJECTS		
(1)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
						PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS IN EACH TREATMENT GROUP
(2)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(3)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(4)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(5)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(6)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(7)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(8)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(9)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(10)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(11)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(12)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(13)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(14)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(15)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(16)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(17)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(18)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(19)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(20)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(21)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(22)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(23)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(24)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(25)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(26)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(27)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(28)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(29)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(30)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(31)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(32)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(33)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(34)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(35)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(36)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(37)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(38)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(39)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(40)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(41)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(42)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(43)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(44)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(45)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(46)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(47)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(48)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(49)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(50)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(51)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(52)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(53)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(54)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(55)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(56)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(57)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(58)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(59)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(60)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(61)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(62)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(63)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(64)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(65)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(66)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(67)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(68)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(69)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(70)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(71)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(72)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(73)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(74)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(75)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(76)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(77)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(78)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(79)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(80)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(81)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(82)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(83)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(84)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(85)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(86)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(87)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(88)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(89)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(90)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(91)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(92)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(93)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(94)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(95)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(96)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(97)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(98)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(99)	100	100	100	100	400	100%
(100)	100	100	100	100	400	100%

The results of the study are presented in Table 1. The data show that the treatment group had a significantly higher percentage of subjects in each treatment group compared to the control group. The results also show that the treatment group had a significantly higher percentage of subjects in each treatment group compared to the control group.

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